QUEEN MARY.-The approaching production of Tonnyson's drama at the Lyceum Theatre, London, revives the interest in the poet laur ate's dramatic work. The play will undergo considerable cutting, and our London correspondent's review of its really strong points and the portions that, though beautiful in themselves, have no bearing on the plot, will be read with interest just now.

### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Historian Bancroft likes to ride horseback.

Queen Victoria is daily becoming more homely.

Roscoe Conkling smokes every afternoon when he

The French have a present fondness for Russian literature. enator Edmunds is stately, billous, scholarly, digni-

fied and partisan

Prince Bismarck is said to intend to pass the spring General McCiellan is talked of as colonel of the Fifth

Maryland regiment. Mark Twain wears a Spanish cloak, and though he is

rich, he dresses slouchily.

Senator Freinghuysen, of New Jersey, has a smooth, sweet voice, like bread and milk.

Ex-Congressman Jim Kavanah, of the "Far West," has begun to practice law in New York.

Longitellow writes a letter of praise of McDermott's 'Do Not Sing that Song Again." English, of Connecticut, is shead for the nomin

for Vice President on the democratic ticket.

Norristown Herald :-"There is plenty of game in

the Black Hills. 'Seven-up' and 'poker' predominate."

A majority among the Scotch and Irish members of
Parliament are strongly in favor of a woman's fran-

Cardinal Manning says the cause of total abstin has spread rapidly among the Irish population of the

etropolis.
Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, arrived in the city yesterday morning and returned to Wash-ington by the evening train.

Newton Booth, of whom so much was expected a year ago, has fallen into a common place and is no

longer spoken of as the coming man.

The so called "croakers" in a community are really

o critics of a co nunity. T healthy prophecies are usually correct.
In Washington the Methodist and the Episcop

churches are most numerous. The next in order

were first in favor of Bristow, but seeing the drift of affairs from attentively reading the HERALD they went

Julian Hawtberne, son of the great novelist, has thick ips. The father looked like a diletiant Daniel obster, and it is no wonder if the son looks like

Pauline Markham A Yonkers lady the other day took her favorite but lead canary to a Wilham street man to be stuffed. "I don't mind a quarter," said she, "so put in plenty of

There are but few of the larger cities of the w whose streets and avenues are so utterly destitute of

trees, fountains, monuments, statues or other ornaments as those of San Francisco.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Times insists that no member of Congress should be a delegate to the St. Louis Demo-Convention, on the ground that the President

ought not to be a more creature of Congress.

Mr. Charles C. Fulton, editor of the Baltimere American, writes a forcible letter against the policy of choosing an office-holders' delegation from Maryland to Cincinnati. He says such a delegation would be bostile to the republican sentiment of the State, which is "almost unanimous in favor of Blaine and Bristow."

place where the whig party is to be revi-The old line whigs do not want to remain among the democrats, and they hate to go to the republicans. They have no where to lay their heads. They call themselves "conservatives." They talk much of Henry

Russian mind, says a European critic, is rather given to enthusiastic reception or thoroughgoing de-tial than to caim criticism and equable appreciation, the resolution of epic heroes and dramatic "properand the whirlwind, the dawn and the dew, has either

en carried too far or not taken up at all. There are judges of art who declare that old gilding infinitely preferable to new, and M. Garnier, the relatest of the new Paris Opera House, felt this truth strongly that he set himself to imitate the rich ngy look which old gilding acquires. This he conrived by painting all the portions that were to be to tinted of a deep yellow, and gilded merely the prominent surfaces, or such as would attract the

The San Francisco Chronicle, which never person, replies to ex-Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, on a Clinese question, by saying that a tenth of the opulation of the Chinese Empire, if unrestrained in ingration, would equal the white population of the inited States, and it pertinently adds:—"We claim not our civilization is better than thoirs—that the additional control of the control mitted fact that they can work cheaper than we and nive does not prove that we must give way to them."

A correspondent of the Boston Post says that Governor Lappitt and Schater Anthony paid out money ernor Lippitt and Schater Anthony paid out money for voies to accure the Legislature to the republicans at the recent election almost as freely as the republicans did in the recent New Hampshire campaign, Anthony's object being, of course, a re-election to the Schate; but it is claimed that he is by no means sure of his game, the prohibitionists having nearly half the Legislature and the democrate hording the balance of lower. It is said that a paper is in circulation to accurate beginsture and the admocrats hooling the balance of power. It is said that a paper is in circulation to secure the formation of a committee of forty to investigate the charges of britery. The law is very severe as regards the briber, but provides no punishment for the bribed. This story, however, is hardly trustworthy considering the character of the accused.

# proving how near a dauntless explorer CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

FRENCH ENTENTE WITH AMERICA

The Parisian Democracy Reaffirms the Principle of Republicanism.

RUSSO-AUSTRIAN UNION.

Eastern Insurgents in Partial Retirement Before the Turks.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

FRENCH DEMOCRACY PREPARING FOR THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL-A GRAND FETE IN AID OF THE EXPENSES FUND-THREE THOU-SAND PERSONS PRESENT-VICTOR HUGO ON RADICALIST UNION AND THE FRATERNITY OF THE REPUBLICAN PEOPLES.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.] PARIS, April 16, 1876.

I have just returned from the workingmen's fele, held in the Theatre of the Chateau d'Eau, in aid of the fund which is being made up to enable a delegation of French workmen to proceed to America and attend the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. A CROWDED ATTENDANCE.

All the places were taken beforehand, mainly in ence of an announcement that MM. Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc would speak. The audience numbered 3,000 well dressed, respectable looking persons, including a large number of females. MUSIC.

The musical exercises were fine and the choruses in excellent ensemble.

M. LOUIS BLANC'S ADDRESS. M. Louis Blanc opened the proceedings with a lo speech, retracing the history of the working of republican institutions in America.

NATIONAL MAGNANIMITY.

A significant allusion to the "magnanimity which was shown by the North to the South after the war sion" was enthusiastically cheered, as referring to the position of the amnesty question in

M. VICTOR HUGO'S ADDRESS.

M. Victor Hugo's speech was bitter, epigrammatical and eloquent. He covered the whole ground of Enropean politics, concluding, thus:-"Ah! messieurs, all the efforts of despotism in favor of reaction have only resulted in the triumph of republican principles and the close fraternization of France and America."

INDUSTRY AND PREEDOM.

All the speakers extolled the people of the United States for their industry and activity, and for the example they gave of love of liberty. They set forth the advantages which would result from the proposed visit of the French workmen to America, and dwelt particularly on the progress of industry as a means of cementing the bonds of friendship between France and the Umted States.

MONEY RECEIPTS. The receipts for admission to the meeting nounted to about \$1,400.

HOW THE CASH IS TO BE APPROPRIATED. Half the proceeds are devoted to the fund for sending the delegation of workmen to Philadelphia, and the remainder to the relief of relatives of Communist convicts.

AN ENGLISH REPORT OF THE MEETING OF FRENCH INDUSTRIALS.

LONDON, April 17, 1876.
The Standard's Paris correspondent says 5,000 people attended the meeting addressed by MM. Hugo and Blanc vesterday.

M. BLANC'S DISCOURSE LAUDED. M. Blanc's discourse on the Philadelphia Exhibition was exceedingly fine. It sketched the history of Philawas exceedingly fine. It sketched the history of Phila-delphia and made an appeal for amnesty which was received with the utmost enthusiasm. M. Blanc be-lieved the Centennial Exhibition would complete the reconciliation of the North and South which was commenced by amnesty. Ameri-ican statesmen had exerted themselves to pre-vent hatred succeeding defeat. They understood that order would never be permanently re-established when it was not restored in the hearts of the vanquished. He stated France would be represented at Philadelphia by 2,000 exhibithe represented at Philadelphia by 2,000 exhibit-ors. It was also desired that 120 delegates of the werkingman, representing sixty corporations, should be sent there. The sum voted by the municipality of Paris was barely sufficient to defray the expense. He described the part France had taken in American ionization and American liberation, and declared that the Centennial was, in consequence thereof, a French fite and fite of human intellect, which could not fail to alvance education and humanity.

Victor Hugo made an extravagant speech in culogy of America. He deciared America was indebted to France for the abolition of slavery. France would be indebted to America for Amnesty. The twentieth century would witness the United States of America clasping the United States of Europe in a brotherly em-

The orator was enthusiastically applauded. A CHAMPION PRENCH ROWER TO TAKE PART IN THE REGATTA.

M. Blane, in the course of his speech, stated that Geslin, the champion French rower, had promised to take part in the regatta at Philadelphia and would take with him four companions, and, if that number were unobtamable, two, or go alone,

M. Blane estimated the expenses of each workman delegated to the Centennial at \$300, and said it would be necessary to raise \$10,000 in addition to the sum voted by the municipality and the subvention which would probably be granted by the Chambers.

THE PRENCH CENTENNIAL DELEGATION. The following letter has been addressed to the jour-zalists of America by the delegation of French work-ingmen elected to attend the Centennial Exhibition, and shows the anxiety they feel lest any rumors like the one referred to in the letter should cause the object of

their visit to be misunderstood:—

To THE MERGERS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS:—
GENTLERES.—Would you be so kind as to call the attention of your readers, and especially of your working classes, to the following lact:—
Sixty syndicates (trade unions) of Parisian workingmen are now collecting index and making due preparations to send delegates to the Centennial Exhibition in order to inspect the various sections, compare the different articles, and be thus enabled to make reports calculated to premote improvements in every particular craft. Among the delegates will be professors and teachers of both sexes, who will give all their attention to the special subject of schools and methods, with a view to the institution of a new system of oducation at once secular, civic and technical.

We are told that some of your American working entertain apprehensions with regard to the intended visit of these few Parisian craftsmen. They seem to fear that our countrymen may be disposed to accept work in American shops and thus become instrumental in introducing European labor into your country on a sense large enough to cause a reduction of wage.

We prize too match the esteem and friendship of our follow laborers in America to allow them to remain under such a wrong impression with regard to us. Therefore we beg of you, gentlemen, to publish the present address in order to let them know well the

World.

Three years ago we made an excursion to Vienna, which resulted in the formation of a bond of union between Austrian and French workingmen.

We hope that ties of a still stronger nature will bind American and French workmen in consequence of our intended visit to Philadelphia.

We remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours. On behalf of the committee:—
Daniel (shoemaker), Enezer (clockmaker), Machiels (chbinetmaker), Gauttard (sculptor), Birelbsch (chairmaker), Amoureux (sadler), Felicase (optician), Mile. Andre (dressmaker), Corsin (morocco finisher), Menestrier (compositor), Autran (jeweller), Desplanches (coachmaker), Fenneur (farrier), Roulleau (nallmaker), Bondier (bookbinder).

AUG. DESMOULINS (teacher), Secretary.

FRANCE.

FLECTIONS FOR THE ASSEMBLY-RADICAL GAINS OVER CANDIDATES OF THE LEFT AND

PARIS, April 16, 1876. Chamber of Deputies, caused by the return of a mem-ber from more than one district.

TRIUMPH FOR THE RADICALS. At Marseilles M. Bouquet, radical, was elected by

At Lille, M. Mazure, radical, was elected, receiving 6,600 votes, against 2,300 for M. Du Tilleul, of the Left, ind 2,100 for M. Vrau, clericalist.

Second ballots are necessary in Bordeaux and the Seventeenth arrondissement of Paris. In the latter M. Pascal Duprat heads the poll.

A FINE ARTS EXHIBITION TO BE HELD.

An official decree has been issued announcing that a
universal exhibition of fine arts will be held in 1878 simultaneously with the Indistrial and Agricultural Exhibition already announced.

RUSSIA

THE CIRCULATION OF POLITICAL ALARMS CON-DEMNED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16, 1876. The Journal de St. Petersburg reproduces the pacific assurances which appeared in the Vienna Political Cor-respondence of April 13, to the effect that there had not been the slightest difference between Russia and Austria, and both Powers would continue to act conjointly for the pacification of Turkey.

The Journal entreats the public to give no credit to

the alarming reports which were in circulation last

TURKEY.

THE INSURGENTS RETIRE FROM TREBINJE. RAGUSA, April 16, 1876. The insurgents have withdrawn from the vicinity of

DECIDED DENIAL OF THE AUSTRIAN DECLARA-TION OF FRIENDSHIP POR RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 17, 1876. In spite of the declaration of Austria, published by the St. Petersburg government, denying the speech hostile to Russia, which was attributed to Baron special despatch reasserting the original statement and declaring that he and two others were present when

GERMAN INPERRNCES official statement, and says it is a proof of the power the Scieve party have in St. Petersburg.

CUBA.

VOLUNTEERS RELIEVED FROM DUTY IN THE

The Havana Volunteers will henceforth do no cam-paign duty, as their services in the field are no longer considered necessary.

INDIA.

ARMED RIOTERS DEMONSTRATING AGAINST AN OPPRESSIVE RAJAH.

LONDON, April 17, 1876.

A Calcuita despatch to the Times says the troubles in Bustar, the beginning of which was reported in a despatch of April 9, now look more serious, but there has been no actual fighting as you. Large numbers of armed rioters are collecting.

The people are principally incensed against the exactions of the Rajah, who has taken refuge in the fors.

ABYSSINIA.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY SAID TO BE SURROUNDED BY THE KING'S TROOPS-A DEMAND FOR IN-

A special despatch to the *Standard*, dated Alexandria, Saturday, says reports have been received there that the Egyptian army has been surrounded by the Abyssinians and its situation is critical, and that Abyssinia demands an indemnity for the expenses of

CAREER OF COLONEL STEINBERGER—BENE-PICIAL EFFECT OF HIS VISIT TO THE NAVI-GATOR ISLANDS—LETTER OF A PROMINENT CHIEF TO THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, April 16, 1876.
As something has recently been said about Colonel As someting has recently been and about Colonal Steinberger in connection with Samoa at the Navigator Islands it may be interesting to recall the fact that in March, 1873, Colone! Steinberger was appointed a special agent of this government to visit and report

REPORT OF STEINBERGER. In an elaborate report made to the Secretary of State he gives a circumstantial account of his council with the assembled chiefs, telling them that he was not clothed with diplomatic power to treat with them; that he had come from a great nation in a small unarmed vessel; that his desire was to meet and confer with them; that he was accredited to Samoa and the Samoans, not to the white foreign residents; the Samoans, not to the white foreign residents; that he was aware of the fact that they now felt keenly the transfer of lands to the whites, which was the result of their own tribal feuds, and the advantage taken of their necessities, and that the Prime Minister of America had instructed him to advise the natives against the sale of lands to foreigners. He assured them of the kindly feeling of our government, and the interest taken in them, and that in his journeyings he should mingle with them, abrinking from no hardships, and would ever be in earnest in his efforts to learn with and from them.

THE COUNCIL OF NATIVES.

would ever be in carnest in his efforts to learn with and from them.

THE COUNCIL OF NATUERS.

At this council were grave and dignified chiefs who a few months before were enemies at war. From that day to the hour of his departure from the plands the chieftains would seek him, asking advice and detailing their plans for the creation of government and the establishment of laws. For the first time they felt they had met a white man, other than mussionaries, who advised them against the sale of their land and mingled freely with them.

The feeling became diffused throughout the islands, and the "Alie Amerika" came to be known as their friend. The native combatants came to realize that they were the objects of common plunder, and made peace with one another. It appears from the documents that a paper signed by foreigners, residents on the islands, was addressed to Colonel Steinberger, asking a favorable consideration of the petition, signed by a large and influential majority of high chirfs and rulers, praying that the

praying that the

PROTECTION OF THE UNITED STATES
be extended to that group of islands. Colonel States
beinger addressed a farewell letter to the Samoan chi
in which be said:

Your flag is the emblem of your unity and the earness
rour good intentions, it speaks a language to you
irse to it; I have saluted it. Now the maintenance of you
type following is among the

House or Ma Moarda, Oct. 4, the America. I am very much pleased with re-tion between our governments. My desire is pleased to to be for this lent. Now this is me.

## WASHINGTON.

An Important Issue Between the House and the District Court.

THE KILBOURN HABEAS CORPUS.

Possible Conflict Between the Legislature and the Judiciary.

BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

The Missing Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad.

GRANTS PARTIALITY FOR CONKLING.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

BITTER PARTISAN SPIRIT MANIFESTED BY A CERTAIN CLASS OF REPUBLICANS-UNFAIR ATTEMPT TO MAKE THE DEMOCRATS RE-SPONSIBLE FOR THE KILBOURN HABEAS CORPUS CONFLICT-THE OLD CRY OF

An attempt has been made here to-day by republican

"REBEL.

partisans to make the struggle over the habeas corpuissued by Judge Cartter for the production of bourn appear as a new democratic outrage, and there has been a good deal of rejoicing among the baser kind of republicans over a possible conflict between the House and the Court, which, these persons fondly hope, may prove serious and involve an outright act of force by the President. Such phrases as "We will see what this Confederate Congress will do when it is confronted by federat yonets once more" may be heard, and there is an evident intention to make a party cry that the demo Nothing can be falser or meaner than this. It is not a party question at all in the House, nor was it a party four republicans on that committee voted for the resolution refusing to obey the writ; of the seven der Lynde two of the ablest lawyers in the House-dissented In the House on Saturday, one the strongest speeches against obeying writ was made by a republican member the committee, Judge Lawrence, and it is understo

that Mr. Hoar will speak on Monday, also contending that the House ought to refuse to obey the writ. It is reluse to obey the writ this will be the act of demo crats, unless the vote shall so prove it. At present the estion is not one on which party lines are drawn, and some of the strongest republicans, as Judge Lawrence and Mr. Hoar, contend that the House ought to disobey Partisan spirit crops to the surface here on all occasions, but it is only just to say that it is displayed far more

bitterly by the republicans than by the democrats. The phrase "This Confederate Congress" is very commonly used, and the baser kind of republicans lose no opportunity to stir up hatred toward the democrats and to bring up and use for their party purposes the recollections of the war. There are men of this kind whose sufficent answer to a democrat's argument is that "he fought for the rebellion," and who are incapab's of getting beyond or above that narrow standpoint. There is no doubt that much of the legislation of the present session will be controlled by this con ans the hatred of one section toward the other. It is fair to add that there are, of course, a great many icans who are above this, as is shown It is the insignificant men who have no les influence who are ready to cry out "Rebel," and think it an excellent preparation for the Presidential cam

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT,

WARRINGTON April 16 1976 THE RECUSANT WITNESS CASE-THE CONSE-QUENCES OF A BEFUSAL BY THE HOUSE TO OBEY THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS-A DIS-

controversy between the House of Representatives and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the matter of the writ of the Court requiring the Sergeantat-Arms of the House to produce the budy of Hallett Kilbourn in court next Tuesday morning. The writ, it will be remembered, was issued last Tuesday, and the court, had three days in which to make his return. Friday being a legal holiday the three days did not expire until Saturday. The question had meantime been referred to the Judiciary Committee, who, yesterday, reported by resolution to instruct the Sorgeant-at-Arms to disober the writ, and the whole day was given over to debating the subject. Meantime the Sergeani-at-Arms proceeded to the court without his pris-oner and stated what the action of the House had been and was in the matter. Strictly speaking the contempt of the court and might have been arrested at the command of the Judge, had the latter chosen to have recognized the contempt of the writ as existing. But it would seem that the Court has discretion to say when the contempt begins, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was, therefore, suffered to depart, with the understanding that the writ was definitely returnable next Tuesday morning. Before that time the debate in the House will have been brought to a conclusion by the enforcement of the previous question, which is or-dered to be taken at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, when the momentous question will be decided whether the Honse of Representatives, through its egent, the Sergeant-at-Arms, will obey or disobey the writ of habeas corpus. Should the decision be to disobey the sacred and time-honored mangate of the Court, it will be the first time in the listory of the country that such a conflict of power has arisen; and the question arises, What and how serious will be the consequences? The Court, in executing and enforcing the writ, will call on the Marshal of the District, who in turn, in case of resistance, may call on the President of the United States, and the latter may in turn summon the military and naval forces of the United States to assist him; and the query suggests itself, What force, organized or un-organized, can Congress put in opposition to the above

The case has progressed so far before the Supreme Court of the District and the House of Representatives Court of the District and the House of Representatives as to show that unless the House agrees to produce the body of Kilbourn in obedience to the order of the Court very serious consequences will arise between the House and the Court. It may be regarded as certain because it is understood that Judge Cartter has so declared that if the Sergeant-at-Arms, under the instructions of the House, refuses on Tuesday to produce Kilbourn in court Judge Cartter will issue an attachment and commit the Sergeant-at-Arms for contempt of court.

People here who would like a row say that if the Court calls for assistance to enable its officers to enforce a writ of the Court it would be made upon the President, and if aid was furnished by him it would be from the army, and this call will undoubtedly be made if the attachment of the Sergeantat-Arms is decided upon and is subsequently resisted by the House. There is no reason to-doubt that if the House of Representatives does produce Kilbourn in court he will be discharged from custody of the House, since it seems to be well understood that all the Justices of the District Court hold that Congress has provided by law a method by which recusant witnesses, being certified as such to the District Attorney by the presiding officer of either house, are to be proceeded against and punished by indictment and trial in the District Court. It is also held that a continued punishment by the House, after indictment, for this offence by the Court is equivalent to twice People here who would like a row say that if the

punishing a man for the same offence, and also an in- | so plain that Mr. Harrison saw at once that he seems derence with the duties of the Court and its pro. es, both of which are prescribed by a law of Con gress, which one house certainly has no right to set side. Some of the justices hold that the proceeding stance, the committee which called Kinourn had no jurisdiction of the particular branch of the subject which they were investigating, and, in the second place, that it had no such authority over the private

books and papers of this citizen as it claimed. Despite the alarming aspect of the controversy, and gle over the question as disgraceful as the revolutionary turnoil of a South American Republic, there is good eason for believing that the order for the previou question to-morrow afternoon will result in a resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to obey the writ. It is fair also to say that party lines are not clearly drawn in the contest, and that men of both parties are

BELKNAP'S IMPEACHMENT-FORMALITIES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE SENATE TO-DAY-MANNER OF CONDUCTING THE TRIAL.

The Sepate will meet as usual to-morrow, April 17. at noon, but at half-past twelve o'cleck the presiding officer, Mr. Ferry, will arise and state that the hour at which the Senate is to resolve itself into a court of arrived, and will direct Sergeaut-at-arms French to from his seat, on the left of the President pro tem., and make proclamation as follows:-

"Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the Senate of the United States Senate is sitting for the trial of the articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War."

The Chief Justice of the United States, clad in his udicial robes, will then be escorted into the Senate administer the oath to such Senators (about a dozen in administer the oath to such Senators (about a dozen in number) as were not present when the Senate first resolved itself into a court of impeachment. The reading of the articles of impeachment will probably be dispensed with. An order will then be made directing the Secretary of the Senate to notify the House that the Sen ate, sitting as a court of impeachment, is ready to proceed with the trial of William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. The President pro tem. will next direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to introduce the managers, who will appear and take seats at a table provided for them on the left of the President pro tem. The counsel for Seneral Belknap will be assigned seats on the right of the President pro tem., and the witness stand will be placed on the platform just below and on the right of the presiding officer. The Secretary of the Senate, Major McDonald, will then read the return of the Ser geant-at-Arms to the summons issued by the Senate. the Sergeant-at-Arms, declaring that in the matter of serving the summons he performed the services therein

having resolved itself into a committee of the whole will then be announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and of the Senators. The presiding officer will then an-nounce to the counsel for Belknap that the Court will hear them, when a written request, signed by said Belknap, asking for additional time, will probably be submitted. The matter of postponement may be argued by the managers, but the question will finally be put to the Senate for a decision. As Andrew John son was granted forty days, it is not unlikely that the Senate will grant a motion for postponement in the present case.

except by counsel. It is understood that his presence will not be required, but he will act his own pleasure ets of admission were issued to the calleries. On the present occasion, however, no tickets will be required. The presiding officer of the Senate will decide points o procedure as they come up, and if objection is made will submit them to the Court. In case the latter it will retire to the ladies' reception room, where a session will be held with closed doors, and the result will be subsequently announced in the Senate Chamber.

During the trial the House can do no business of a legislative character, but the members are expected to be present daily in the SenateChamber.

THE MISSING BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL WAY-A REMINISCENCE OF THE CREDIT MO BILIER-CURIOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS UN-EARTHED BY AN ATTORNEY --- A CONGRESSIONAL

INVESTIGATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

POATS PROBABLE

It has been known for some time that a number of onds belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad Company have been missing or were not properly ac counted for by the officers of the company. These bonds consisted of \$247,000 first mortgage bonds A grave, not to say critical, question is at Issue in the United States six per cents. A prominent ontroversy between the House of Representatives and Inwyer in this city made during the year 1874 a proposition to the company through a government director to find out where the missing bonds were. These bonds were said to have been lost at the time of the com. pany's removal from New York to Boston. The proper sition was strenuously resisted for a long time, but at diately communicated with a Mr. Spence, who had been a bookkeeper for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The two set to work on the books of the company and developed a strange condition of affairs. Instead of the bonds having been abstracted during the famous raid of the late James Fisk, Jr., on the safe of the company, it was discovered by stubs and the memoranda of the book-keeper that the bonds had been variously manipulated and had passed flusly into the hands of some of the prominent officers of the company. The attorney then demanded that when he had produced the proofs that suits should be brought against the trustees of Oakes Ames' original contract, as he had conclided that he could show that the bonds which were missing were traceable into the hands retary and treasurer of the Credit Mobiller, and that they were responsible for the bonds. He further dis cov. red that the books were altered in important particulars, and he says that he can now show that the bonds were divided up among Messra. Sidney Dillon, Ham and Crane. Later on in the process of his inves-tigation Mr. G. M. Rodge, of Iowa, who has figured in the financial affairs of Jay Gould, had an interview with him and endeavored to persuade him that he had not discovered anything reliable, and that his suspicions discovered abytuing reliable, and that his suspicions were entirely groundless, while but a few hours previously, when riding up to the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York with one of the government directors, he said that the attorney had uncarihed very important and

> country as a withess romerly, was then and three aummoned. It is expected to prove by him at once just what he said to the government director, and from that point to bring the whole management of the Union Pacific road before Congress for investigation. PROSEDENT GRANT AND THE CINCINNATI CON-VENTION-CONGLING TO RECEIVE THE SUP-VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN.

to him astoneding facts about the management of the road. Subsequently William E. Chandler, of this city, who has co-operated with G. M. Dodge, offered this

attorney \$3,000 in seatlement of what he had done, and it is believed, with a view to have him desist from any

further proceedings in the case. As his carnings under the contract would be \$125,000 he declined and still insists upon the suits being brought, having retained for himself two attorneys. The government director in ques

soil two attorneys. The government director in ques-tion stands by him and wants to see overything probed to the bottom. Things had reached this pass when, on Friday, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, G. M. Dosigo and William E. Chandler were standing near the door of the room occupied by the Judiciary Committee of the House, and Mr. Dosige, having been fruitlessly sought after in his varying percernations throughout the country as a witness formerly, was then and there

Charles W. Harrison, of Richmond, Va., called on the President a few days ago with a letter of introduction from Colonel Mosby. The object of Mr. Harrison's visit was to consult the President in relation to instructing the Virginia republican delegates as to the proper candidate to vote for at the Cincinnati Convention. The President received the gentleman kindly, and expressed himself with more than usual freedom. Mr. Harrison represents a large number of republicans in his State, and he explained the object of his visit without reserve to a friend, who says the result of the interview was that President Grant spoke highly of Senator Conkling, and referred to him as the coming man in terms

from New York would receive the undivid gallant Virginian will go home and report to his friends

## GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES

WASHINGTON, April 18 141 NO ADDITIONAL ABRESTS IN THE SAFE CASE-WHEREABGUTS OF THE I PARTIES-BUMORS AFLOAT.

No new arrests have been made in the case, but no trouble is anticipated in o presence here of Whitley, Nettieship, Hay whenever they are wanted. Whitley's par upon his testifying in the case, and up mony depends the entire case again Babcock, Harrington's whereabouts a at present. There are rumors that he is evacing arrest. The opinion prevails, how will not keep out of the way any long but will some forward and take his cl a disagreement of the jury on the tria sales had hide for years to come. The evidence of his guit a said to be very positive and conclusive at all the Witnesses were Connected with him at any time of other, before and after the burglary.

Rumors have prevailed and statements have been made that the Grand Jury have evidence have theme implicating ex-Governor Shepherd, Thomas Shapherd Dr. Sharp and others, but it can be author street, stated that there is not a particle evidence in the District Attorney's office chands of the Grand Jury implicating any whomsoever beside those already indicted picion has been directed toward Chief De oe, but there is no evidence against him

voc, but there is no evidence against him burglary case. It is not believed that Mn was in any way guilty of packing the jury charged. He may, however, haveburght let of names for talesmon put into his harington or some of his friends, and, while the subject of investigation, it is not beit District Attorney that any guilt will attaol. District Attorney Wells has been very visate burglary case, and will bring it to carliest practicable moment, but does not be reached before the middle of June. To cral important cases waiting for trial, it Sugg Fort and Withwiski trauds, the Park cotton claim and others, which will be tried safe burglary case can be reached.

THE BLAINE SCANDA

NATUR.

HOW THE MAINE STATESMAN PAID F BAD ADVICE—A TRANSACTION WIT AND LITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

The Herald to-morrow will publish a spec al dispersion from Augusta, Me., giving a statement of purchased \$13,000 of stocks and bonds of the Links Bock and Fort Smith Railroad, on mendation of Mr. Blaine that it was a good paying \$10,000 for them. In 1872, telling the investment had turned out badly, he offered to take them of his hands, and did in \$10,000. Mr. Hager says there was no est political significance in the transaction.

#### AVERY AND M'DONALD.

ON THE WAY TO THE PENITENTIAL PROPERTY. DENCE THAT MIGHT HAVE CLEARED THE PLAN CHIEF CLERK.

General McDonald and W. O. Avery left this evening or the Penttentiary at Jefferson City. Me maid maid gay, jocose and full of humor, but Avery was thank in pressed and shunned the gaze of the crowd at the depot and the people in the cars. On heavy and Avery regained his spirits somewhat and be talkative.

talkative.

AVERY'S STATEMENT.

He stated to re oriers on toard the translation of the record of the translation of the transla

### MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAS DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CIMEP SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, April 17-1 A. M.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, warmer southerly winds, veering to colder northwesterly, rising rometer and clear weather will prevail, with a moderate porther in Texas. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the Upper Missis

sippi and the Lower Missouri valleys and the upper lakes, rising barometer, colder northwest winds and For the lower lakes, the Middle and Eastern States.

rising barometer, west and northwest winds, partly cloudy or clear weather and lower temperature, with, possibly, frosts in the northern portion.

The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours, in coin-

Herand Building:—

1875, 1876.

3 A. M. 46 49 3:30 P. M. 46 60
6 A. M. 47 48 6 P. M. 44 55
9 A. M. 47 52 9 P. M. 33 47
12 M. 45 58 12 P. M. 33 47
Average temperature yesterday.

Average temperature for corresponding date last
year.

4236 ORITHARY.

A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., under date of the 16th inst, announces the death of ex-Governor Truston

EX-GOVERNOR TRUSTON POLK.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. R. de Pestel, Minister for Holland at Washington, and Muysken, Centennial Commissioners for Holland, are at the Hoffman House. Hans von Bülow is among the late arrivals at the Windsor Hotel. Senator Sherman As Rogers, of Buffalo, is registered at the St. Cloud Hotel, Captain W. H. Thompson, of the steamship Celtic, and Senator B. Platt Carpenter, of Pough-keepsic, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. E. C. Ban-field, of New Hampshire, is staying at the St. James

RECIPE FOR A FAIR SKIN.—USE DAILY, GLENN'S SCLPRUS SOAP, the national purifier. HILL'S Hain Dys., Black or Brown, 50c. A .- FOR ELEGANT AND FIRST CLASS HATS GO

ADMIRABLE REMEDY .- THE BEAUTIFUL SILE Etastic Tures, supplied only by Etastic Tures Contant, excl Broadway, escrywhere supersedes the wretched antiquated metal trusses formerly used. A. -VERY EFFECTIVE. -WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHR. RY, in cases of sudden coughs or colds. KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY MADE DRESS SHIRTS, he very best; six for \$1. 571 Broadway

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Pert V. Minor Structures of the Exhibition.

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gueneff.

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